	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	IS&R	L1	2	(("5572370") or ("5639424")).PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:42
2	BRS	L2	1	"2041290".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
3	BRS	L3	1	"2899046".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
4	BRS	L4	1	"4333908".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:25
5	BRS	L5	1	"4976923".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:26
6	BRS	L6	1	"5062697".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:26
7	BRS	L7	1	"5149501".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:27
8	BRS	L8	1	"5429804".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:27
9	BRS	L9	1	"3582181".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:28
10	BRS	L10	1	"4815835".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:29
11	BRS	L11	1	"4847206".PN.	USPAT	2003/11/25 10:29
12	BRS	L12	1298	359/801-804,379,381,385,390,398.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 11:50
13	BRS	L13	5	5572370.uref.	USPAT	2003/11/25 11:56
14	BRS	L14	162	600/551.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 12:01
15	BRS	L15	57	436/906.ccls.	USPAT	2003/11/25 12:01
16	BRS	L16	122	microscope with(portable or pocket or fertility or miniature or mini)	DERWENT	2003/11/25 12:39
17	BRS	L17	3	weissmahr.in.	DERWENT	2003/11/25 12:39

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:00:24 ON 25 NOV 2003)
     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:00:33 ON 25 NOV 2003
          E WEISSMAHR J/AU
L1       6 S E4-5
     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:02:03 ON 25 NOV 2003
          E WEISSMAHR J/AU
L2       1 S E4
     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:02:41 ON 25 NOV 2003
          E WEISSMAHR J/AU
     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:03:17 ON 25 NOV 2003
L3      98 S SALIVA AND(OVULAT? OR FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(4A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR
           MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS?
           OR ESTIMAT? OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE#
           OR PROBING OR EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR
           CHARACTERI?)
L4      80 S L3 NOT PY>1999
L5       6 S L3 NOT L4 AND PATENT/DT
L6       3 S L5 AND MICROSC?
     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:12:06 ON 25 NOV 2003
L7      54 S L4
     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:13:14 ON 25 NOV 2003
L8      92 S L4
     FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:14:33 ON 25 NOV 2003
L9     170 DUP REM L4 L6 L7 L8 (59 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib,ab 1-170 19

L9   ANSWER 12 OF 170     MEDLINE on STN
AN   1999002513     MEDLINE
TI   Saliva test as ovulation predictor.
AU   Braat D D; Smeenk J M; Manger A P; Thomas C M; Veersema S; Merkus J M
SO   LANCET, (1998 Oct 17) 352 (9136) 1283-4.

L9   ANSWER 18 OF 170     MEDLINE on STN
AN   1998338627     MEDLINE
TI   Evaluation of the Lady Free Biotester in determining the fertile period.
AU   Fehring R J; Gaska N
CS   Marquette University College of Nursing, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881, USA.
SO   CONTRACEPTION, (1998 May) 57 (5) 325-8.
AB   Small hand-held microscopes have been developed for self-observation of
     salivary ferning patterns to detect the fertile time of a woman's menstrual
     cycle. The purpose of this study was to evaluate one such microscope, the
     Lady Free Biotester, by comparing it with the self-observation of cervical-
     vaginal mucus and with the self-detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in the
     urine. Twelve natural family planning teachers (average age 34.6 years)
     observed their cervical-vaginal mucus, tested their urine for LH, and
     observed salivary and cervical-vaginal mucus ferning patterns (with the Lady
     Free Biotester) for two menstrual cycles. Data indicated that there was a
     strong correlation between the LH in the urine and the peak in self-observed
     cervical-vaginal mucus ferning (r = 0.99, p < or = 0.001) and salivary
     ferning (r = 0.98, p < or = 0.001). However, it was difficult to assess the
     beginning and end of the fertile time based on the salivary ferning
     patterns. Further testing of salivary ferning patterns is recommended
     before widespread use of these devices for family planning. Several small,
     hand-held microscopes have been developed and marketed for self-observation
     of ferning patterns in either saliva or cervical-vaginal mucus to detect the
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Adm 5

fertile period of a woman's menstrual cycle. This study evaluated the Lady Free Biotester microscope, which **detects** salivary **ferning** patterns, by comparing its performance with that of self-observation of cervical-vaginal mucus through the Creighton model vaginal discharge recording system and self-detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in urine with an OvuQuick kit. 12 US natural family planning teachers (mean age, 36.7 years) practiced all three methods for two menstrual cycles. There was a strong correlation between urinary LH and the peak **observed** in cervical-vaginal mucus **ferning** ($r = 0.99$; p 0.001) and salivary ferning ($r = 0.98$; p 0.001). However, there was no discernible beginning or end to fertility as determined by salivary or cervical-vaginal ferning. In many cases, ferning days were found throughout the cycle. Until more definitive **tests** with salivary **ferning** patterns are conducted, it is recommended that the hand-held microscopes be used only in connection with other tested markers of fertility.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 170 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 126:183497 CA
TI Minimicroscope for **crystal detection** in **saliva** for **ovulation prediction**
IN Stamencovic, Dragomir
PA Optix Vertriebsgesellschaft Mbh, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
PI DE 19531819 A1 19970227 DE 1995-19531819 19950815
PRAI DE 1995-19531819 19950815
AB A minimicroscope is disclosed as a diagnostic aid for the **prediction** of **ovulation** by **detecting fernlike crystals**, which are known to appear before ovulation occurs, in a sample of dry **saliva**. The device consists of a radiation source (e.g., LED) attached to a housing that contains a battery, a transparent microscope slide (glass or plastic) connected to a slide holder, and an ocular. The slide holder, which is bowl shaped, has an opening over which a slide is fastened. The ocular and the slide holder form a unit that is inserted into one end of a sleeve made of, e.g., plastic, and the radiation source with its battery-contg. housing is inserted into the other end. The sleeve contg. the above-described components then is inserted into a removable cover that has the dimensions and shape of a lipstick cover to protect the microscope between uses.

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 170 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:67618 BIOSIS
TI Instrument for measuring **saliva** viscoelasticity to **determine** female **ovulation** time.
AU Kosasky, H. J. [Inventor]
CS 25 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167, USA
PI US 5640968 June 24, 1997
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 24, 1997) Vol. 1199, No. 4, pp. 2396-2397. print.

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 170 CA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 127:62629 CA
TI Biomedical lab on glass slide for crystallooptic diagnostics: high technology
AU Berg, D.B.; Mints, R.I.
CS Applied Biophysics Laboratory, Urals State Technical University, Yekaterinburg, 620002, Russia
SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1997), 2982(Optical Diagnostics of Biological Fluids and Advanced Techniques in Analytical Cytology), 239-245
AB A review, with 10 refs. The unique **analytic** potential of biofluids

crystallooptic diagnostics (COD) is **detd.** by visualization of aggregation properties and mol. biofluid organization, that reflect an important information about functional state of sep. systems as well as about the physiol. status of the whole organism (crystalloinformation). Extn., visualization and processing of the diagnostic information are supplied by the smart-technol. COD techniques experience in studies of bile, urine, liquor, tear, **saliva**, blood and other biol. fluids is generalized: crystallooptic diagnosticums are the pool of anal. system "Mesotest". Combining of biofluids COD with the modern computer technologies transfer such methods into the category of intellectual prompts.

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97450056 MEDLINE
TI A comparison of the ovulation method with the CUE **ovulation predictor** in **determining** the fertile period.
AU Fehring R J
CS Marquette University College of Nursing Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-1881, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NURSE PRACTITIONERS, (1996 Oct) 8 (10) 461-6.
AB The purpose of this study was to compare the CUE **Ovulation Predictor** with the **ovulation** method in **determining** the fertile period. Eleven regularly **ovulating** women **measured** their salivary and vaginal electrical resistance (ER) with the CUE, observed their cervical-vaginal mucus, and measured their urine for a luteinizing hormone (LH) surge on a daily basis. Data from 21 menstrual cycles showed no statistical difference ($T = 0.33$, $p = 0.63$) between the CUE fertile period, which ranged from 5 to 10 days (mean = 6.7 days, SD = 1.6), and the fertile period of the ovulation method, which ranged from 4 to 9 days (mean = 6.5 days, SD = 2.0). The CUE has potential as an adjunctive device in the learning and use of natural family planning methods.

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN
AN 94197039 MEDLINE
TI A new diagnostic aid for natural family planning.
AU Barbato M; Pandolfi A; Guida M
CS Centro Ambrosiano Metodi Naturali, Milano, Italy.
SO ADVANCES IN CONTRACEPTION, (1993 Dec) 9 (4) 335-40.
AB INTRODUCTION: We have studied the use-effectiveness of salivary **ferning** as a diagnostic **testing** aid to natural family planning. We used PG/53, a pocket microscope. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Use of natural family planning methods was studied in 32 women who used the new technology PG/53 to detect the fertile period. By this means the women observed their menstrual cycles and other markers of fertility, such as basal body temperature and appearance of cervical mucus. RESULTS: Of the 32 women participating in this research, 28 women had a good salivary **test** with positive **ferning** by the microscope in the same period as other markers of fertility. In 4 cycles the ferning was uninterpretable as there was no correspondence with the cycle phase. Ferning began 1-2 days before cervical mucus appearance, and lasted a mean of 6.2 days. Ferning occurred, on average, 7.2 days before the first day of temperature shift. CONCLUSIONS: There is a direct correlation between salivary ferning and fertile period. Salivary ferning may be used as a new parameter to aid women to detect the fertile period in combination with other symptothermal methods of **ovulation detection**. We now need further research in order to improve the use-effectiveness of salivary ferning.

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93008339 MEDLINE

TI [Determination of the fertile period during the menstrual cycle in women by **monitoring** changes in **crystallization** of **saliva** with the PC2000 IMPCON minimicroscope]. Urceni fertilniho obdobi v menstruacnim cyklu zeny sledovanim zmen krystalizace slin pomoci minimikroskopu PC 2000 IMPCON.
AU Rotta L; Matechova E; Cerny M; Pelak Z
CS Klinika porodnictvi, gynekologie dospelych a deti, 2. LF UK, Praha.
SO CESKOSLOVENSKA GYNEKOLOGIE, (1992 Sep) 57 (7) 340-52.
LA Czech
AB The authors tested the possibility of assessment of fertile and infertile days during the menstrual cycle by **investigating** the **crystallization** of **saliva** by means of a minimicroscope PC 2000 IMPCON. They followed up for five months a total of 58 women where they assessed by a combination of at least three classical **examination** methods **ovulatory** and anovulatory cycles. They monitored a total of 120 cycles and examined 1649 specimens of **saliva**. Some women had to be eliminated on account of virosis during a flu epidemic (a total of 11 cycles). During the periovulatory period the authors recorded in ovulatory cycles the foreseen crystalline structures in **saliva** in 78.57%. In anovulatory cycles agreement between the expected character of the **saliva** specimen and anovulation was found in 84% of the examined cycles. In addition to structures suggesting fertile or infertile days, the authors identified also intermediary types. In the discussion the authors analyze various aspects as regards evaluation of the correlation between salivary and serum levels of gonadotropins and ovarian steroids. They evaluate physical and chemical changes of **saliva** and vaginal secretion and discuss the problem of crystallization of the **saliva** during the menstrual cycle. Based on their findings, when testing the minimicroscope PC 2000, they supplement the list of factors with influence the results of examinations. They consider PC 2000 a suitable modern equipment which extends the range of contraceptives and at the same time helps to assess the optimal time for conception in planned pregnancies.

L9 ANSWER 60 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN
AN 90350775 MEDLINE
TI **Ovulation prediction** from cyclic changes in salivary electrical conductivity.
AU Loewit K; Hoppichler F; Ledermuller G; Widhalm G
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, (1990 Aug) 163 (2) 708-10.

L9 ANSWER 68 OF 170 MEDLINE on STN
AN 89201711 MEDLINE
TI **Ovulation prediction** by **monitoring** salivary and vaginal electrical resistance with the PEAK **Ovulation Predictor**.
AU Jacobs M H; Blasco L; Sondheimer S J
CS Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
SO OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, (1989 May) 73 (5 Pt 1) 817-22.
AB We investigated the ability of the PEAK **Ovulation Predictor** to **predict** the expected date of **ovulation** in 21 infertile, spontaneously ovulating women. A nonsignificant correlation (R = 0.15; P = .51) existed between the **predicted** date of **ovulation** and the day of the serum LH peak. A moderately strong correlation (R = 0.61; P less than .01) was observed between the day of the salivary electrical resistance peak and that of the serum LH peak. However, the serum LH peak occurred between 4-9 days after an identified peak in salivary electrical resistance. Twice-daily urine LH testing correlated strongly with both the serum LH peak (R = 0.93; P = .0001) and the ultrasound-**detected** day of **ovulation** (R = 0.81; P = .0001). A statistically significant peak in the mean salivary or vaginal electrical resistance on a particular day relative to the day of the serum LH peak

could not be demonstrated. When identified, the nadir in vaginal electrical resistance occurred no earlier than 2 days before the serum LH peak and thus may mark the endpoint of the fertile period for natural family planning methods. We conclude that, whereas the PEAK **Ovulation Predictor** is of little value in accurately **predicting ovulation**, **measurements** of salivary and vaginal electrical resistance may be helpful in timing inseminations. However, for detection of the serum LH surge, twice-daily urine LH testing demonstrated a stronger correlation and narrower frequency distribution than did those determinations based on electrical resistance.

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=> log y
STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 08:15:34 ON 25 NOV 2003

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:18:25 ON 25 NOV 2003)
     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 09:18:35 ON 25 NOV 2003
L1    1333 S SALIVA? AND (OVULAT? OR FERTIL? OR OVARY OR OVARI? OR CONTRACEPT? OR
           FAMILY PLAN?)
L2       5 S L1 AND(FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(10A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR MEASUR? OR
           MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS? OR ESTIMAT?
           OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE# OR PROBING OR
           EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR CHARACTERI?)
L3      31 S L1 AND(MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)
L4     239 S SALIVA AND PREGNAN? NOT L1
L5       0 S L4 AND(FERN? OR CRYSTAL?)(10A)(DETECT? OR DETERMIN? OR MEASUR? OR
           MONITOR? OR OBSERV? OR ASSAY? OR ANALY? OR TEST? OR ACCESS? OR ESTIMAT?
           OR INVESTIGAT? OR EVALUAT? OR SENSE# OR SENSING OR PROBE# OR PROBING OR
           EXAMIN? OR PREDICT? OR CHECK? OR STUDY OR STUDI## OR CHARACTERI?)
L6       2 S L4 AND(MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)
L7      37 S L2-3,L5-6
L8      31 S L7 NOT PY>1999
L9     105 S (MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)(L)PETAL
L10      0 S (MICROSCO? OR MINIMICROSCO?)(L)PETAL(5A)(SLIDE OR INSERT)
     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:32:42 ON 25 NOV 2003
L11     53 S L8
     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:34:42 ON 25 NOV 2003
L12     54 S L8
     FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:36:11 ON 25 NOV 2003
L13    104 DUP REM L8 L11 L12 (34 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib,ab 1-104 113

L13  ANSWER 7 OF 104  CA  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   126:248555  CA
TI   Magnifier for examination of dried saliva tissue
IN   Tsuru, Sumiaki; Kaneko, Toshuki
PA   Besutekusu Kk, Japan; Iisutan Opuchikaru Koohoreisho
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
PI   JP 09054084       A2   19970225       JP 1995-230773   19950815
     JP 2757301        B2   19980525
PRAI JP 1995-230773         19950815
AB   Disclosed is a magnifier specifically useful for examn. of salivary tissue
     to monitor the maturity of female egg and the chance of fertilization and
     pregnancy. Diagrams of the magnifier are presented.

L13  ANSWER 12 OF 104  CA  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   125:137214  CA
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TI **Microscopic saliva** analysis for predicting possibility of become pregnants
IN Tsuru, Sumiaki
PA Besutekusu Kk, Japan; Iisutan Opuchikaru Koohoreisho
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
PI JP 08145992 A2 19960607 JP 1994-308242 19941117
PRAI JP 1994-308242 19941117
AB The disclosed method comprises smearing sample **saliva** on a plate or slide, and **microscopically** observing the pattern of the **saliva** sample to det. the stage of menstrual cycle and to predict the possibility of become pregnant.

=> log y
STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:37:06 ON 25 NOV 2003